

# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

### VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

Received up to 11th September 1895.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No.                | Name.                         | Locality.           | Name of publisher.          | Date of paper.              | Date of receipt.   | Circulation. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>URDU.</b>       |                               |                     |                             |                             |                    |              |
| <i>Monthly.</i>    |                               |                     |                             |                             |                    |              |
| 1                  | Kāyasth Samāchār ...          | Allahabad ...       | Babu Awadh Bihārī Lāl, M.A. | For June ...                | 11th September ... | 300 copies.  |
| 2                  | Muraqqa-i-Ālam ...            | Hardoi ...          | Hakim Muhammad Ali.         | „ September ...             | 4th „ ...          | ...          |
| 3                  | Roshni ...                    | Lucknow ...         | Mirza Abdul Taki ...        | „ Jan., Feb., Mar. & April. | 6th „ ...          | 350 copies.  |
| 4                  | Vaishya Sudashā Pravartak ... | Hapur (Meerut)      | Lālā Banārsī Das ...        | „ August ...                | 7th „ ...          | 600 „        |
| <i>Bi-monthly.</i> |                               |                     |                             |                             |                    |              |
| 5                  | Bundelkhand Punch ...         | Jhānsi ...          | Munshi Nannhu Prasad.       | 1st September ...           | 7th September ...  | 250 copies.  |
| 6                  | Khuraid-i-Nānpāra ...         | Nānpāra (Bahraich). | Maulvi Yahya Ali ...        | 16th August ...             | 8th „ ...          | 300 „        |



| No.               | Name.                          | Locality.            | Name of publisher.                   | Date of paper.                                 | Date of receipt.      | Circulation. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| URDU—(continued). |                                |                      |                                      |                                                |                       |              |
| Tri-monthly.      |                                |                      |                                      |                                                |                       |              |
| 7                 | Dabir-i-Hind ...               | Agra ...             | Muhammad Amin-ud-din.                | 20th August & 1st September.                   | 7th September ...     | 275 copies.  |
| 8                 | Kanauj Punch ...               | Kanauj (Farukhabad). | Munshi Bhaggu Khan                   | 10th September ...                             | 11th " ...            | 250 "        |
| 9                 | Káiyasth Hítkári ...           | Agra ...             | Munshi Kámtá Prasád.                 | " " ...                                        | " " ...               | 300 "        |
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| 11                | Násir-i-Hind ...               | Do. ...              | Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.          | " " ...                                        | 6th " ...             | 40 "         |
| Weekly.           |                                |                      |                                      |                                                |                       |              |
| 12                | Agra Akhbár ...                | Agra ...             | Khwája Tajammul Husain.              | 7th September ...                              | 11th September ...    | 50 copies.   |
| 13                | Akhbár-i-Klam ...              | Meerut ...           | Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khan. | 3rd " ...                                      | 6th " ...             | 150 "        |
| 14                | Akhbár-i-Islám ...             | Agra ...             | Maulvi Wáris Ali ...                 | 8th " ...                                      | 8th " ...             | 200 "        |
| 15                | Alwaqt ...                     | Gorakhpur ...        | Muhammad Sa'íd ...                   | 4th " ...                                      | 10th " ...            | 800 "        |
| 16                | Anís-i-Hind ...                | Meerut ...           | Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.           | 7th " ...                                      | 8th " ...             | 250 "        |
| 17                | Anjuman-i-Hind ...             | Lucknow ...          | Munshi Bishun Lal ...                | " " ...                                        | 11th " ...            | 300 "        |
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| 26                | Indian Reformer ...            | Do. ...              | Babu Rám Narayan Varmá.              | 29th August ...                                | 4th " ...             | 275 "        |
| 27                | Jám-i-Jamshed ...              | Moradabad ...        | Qázi Saiyad Abdul Ali,               | 1st September ...                              | 10th " ...            | 100 "        |
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| 34                | Najm-ul-Akhbár ...             | Etáwah ...           | Háji Háfiz Muhammad Rúh-ul-lah Khan  | 9th " ...                                      | 11th " ...            | 120 "        |
| 35                | Najm-ul-Hind ...               | Saháranpur ...       | Pandit Avatár Kishun                 | 31st August ...                                | 7th " ...             | 475 "        |
| 36                | Nasím-i-Agra ...               | Agra ...             | Babu Jamná Dás Biswás.               | 7th September ...                              | 9th " ...             | 450 "        |
| 37                | Nasím-i-Hind ...               | Fatehpur ...         | Muhammad Nawáz Khan.                 | 23rd & 30th August                             | 6th " ...             | 70 "         |
| 38                | Nizám-ul-Mulk ...              | Moradabad ...        | Kázi Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.          | 8th September ...                              | 9th " ...             | 230 "        |
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| 40                | Oudh Punch ...                 | Lucknow ...          | Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.       | 5th " ...                                      | 7th " ...             | 300 "        |
| 41                | Rahbar ...                     | Moradabad ...        | Pandit Pratáp Kishun                 | 31st August & 8th September.                   | 4th & 11th September. | 360 "        |
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| 47                | Tohfa-i-Hind ...               | Bijnor ...           | Munshi Jairáj Singh                  | 27th August ...                                | 4th " ...             | 304 "        |
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| 49                | Vernacular Advertiser ...      | Lucknow ...          | Rámji Dás Bhárgava                   | 7th " ...                                      | 10th " ...            | 1,000 "      |
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|     | <b>URDU—(concluded).</b>                    |                          |                                         | <b>1895.</b>           | <b>1895.</b>           |               |
|     | <i>Daily.</i>                               |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 51  | Oudh Akhbār ...                             | Lucknow ...              | Munshi Shiva Prasad.                    | 4th to 11th September. | 4th to 11th September. | 521 copies.   |
|     | <b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>                        |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
|     | <i>Monthly.</i>                             |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 52  | Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine. | Aligarh ...              | Munshi Niyaz Muhammad Khán.             | For September ...      | 6th September ...      | 100 copies.   |
|     | <i>Bi-weekly.</i>                           |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 53  | Aligarh Institute Gazette ...               | Aligarh ...              | Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-din.                 | 3rd & 6th September.   | 5th & 8th September.   | 400 copies.   |
|     | <b>HINDI.</b>                               |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
|     | <i>Monthly.</i>                             |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 54  | Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak ...                | Farukhabad ...           | Naráyan Das ...                         | For August ...         | 11th September ...     | 375 copies.   |
| 55  | Nātya Patra ...                             | Allahabad ...            | Pandit Dewaki Nandan Tirpāthī.          | „ September ...        | 7th „ ...              | 400 „         |
|     | <i>Bi-monthly.</i>                          |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 56  | Kayasth Conference Prakāsh                  | Cawnpore ...             | Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.             | 9th September ...      | 11th September ...     | 500 copies.   |
| 57  | Kumaun Samāchār Patrika...                  | Almora ...               | Lālā Debi Dās ..                        | 1st „ ...              | 5th „ ...              | ...           |
| 58  | Sejjan Vinod ...                            | Agra ...                 | Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.                | 5th „ ...              | 6th „ ...              | 250 copies.   |
|     | <i>Weekly.</i>                              |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
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| 60  | Bhārat Bhūshan ...                          | Benares ...              | J. P. Nigam ...                         | 6th „ ...              | 9th „ ...              | ...           |
| 61  | Bhārat Jiwan ...                            | Do. ...                  | Bābu Rām Krishna Varmā.                 | 9th „ ...              | 11th „ ...             | 1,500 copies. |
| 62  | Prayāg Samāchār ...                         | Allahabad ...            | Pandit Ram Gopal...                     | 5th „ ...              | 7th „ ...              | 350 „         |
|     | <i>Daily.</i>                               |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 63  | Hindustān ...                               | Kālākankar (Partābgarh). | Pandit Devi Dayal Shukla.               | 3rd to 10th September. | 4th to 11th September. | 470 copies.   |
|     | <b>HINDI-URDU.</b>                          |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
|     | <i>Weekly.</i>                              |                          |                                         |                        |                        |               |
| 64  | Kāshi Patrikā ...                           | Benares ...              | Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | 6th September ...      | 7th September ...      | 500 copies.   |



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTANI.  
4th September 1895.

1. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, says that according to the blue-book issued on the Chitral affairs in England, Mr. (now Sir) Henry Fowler decided, on the 12th June last, against the annexation of Chitral, and rejected the Government of India's proposal for keeping a British force in that territory. In reply, Lord

Lord Elgin's Government charged with sinister motives in delaying to carry out the late Liberal Government's decision against the retention of Chitral.

Elgin's Government wired that though it disagreed with the opinion of the Secretary of State for India, it would abide by his decision and evacuate the country. The Indian Government, however, delayed to carry out Mr. Fowler's decision, perhaps because Lord Elgin had come to know in the meanwhile that the Liberal Government was soon going to be defeated and turned out of office. So the Government of India having telegraphed to the Liberal Secretary of State its promise to execute his orders, it did not do anything of the sort, and the Liberal Government was actually defeated on the 19th June. Still the Indian Government did not hasten to carry out the Liberal Secretary of State's decision, and the Conservatives, coming into power, concurred in the views of that Government and reversed the decision of the late Liberal Government. In this affair Lord Elgin's Government has acted exactly after a self-willed European Magistrate in India, who, even when an appellate court has agreed to release on bail a respectable person whom he has sentenced to undergo imprisonment, consigns him to jail all the same, though it be for a day or even half a day. Has not the action of Lord Elgin's Government in the matter of the retention of Chitral been highly reprehensible and should it not be severely impeached in England? It is for doings like these that the British Radicals refuse to put any trust in the Indian Government, so that until it actually executes a thing they are never satisfied with its bare promises.

HINDUSTANI.  
10th September 1895.

2. The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 10th September, referring to Sir

Chitral darbar.

George Robertson's darbar in Chitral, highly approves of the policy adopted by Government. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in some quarters, says

the editor, at the retention of Chitral on the ground that the measure will lead to an increase in the expenditure; but Lord Salisbury and Lord George Hamilton have clearly declared that no increase will be made in the numerical strength of the Indian army on account of the permanent occupation of Chitral.

HINDUSTANI.  
4th September 1895.

3. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, in commenting upon the

Prince Nasrullah seeking to obtain permission to keep an Afghan envoy at London.

request which Prince Nasrullah made to Her Majesty the Queen for permitting the Amir of Kabul to keep an Afghan envoy at London, observes that it must be the gorgeous, right royal receptions given

him in England that have turned his head and emboldened him to make such an audacious proposal. What is the position and worth of Abdur Rahman that he might be allowed the privilege of having his envoy at Westminster like such great powers as Turkey, France, Germany, &c.? [The *Riaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st September, regrets that Government refused the request of the Amir, and observes that the grant of the request would have produced a very good effect on His Highness' mind and led to very useful results.]

AZAD.  
6th September 1895.

4. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th September, referring to the affairs in

The Armenian affair and England.

Armenia, observes that if the Sultan continues firm in his refusal to comply with the demands which the European Powers have made to His Majesty for

administrative reforms in that country, it is very likely that France and Russia will leave England alone to take what steps she might choose to compel His Majesty into compliance, just in the same way as France refused to co-operate with England against Ahmad Arabi Pasha in Egypt. France and Russia have in fact been playing a trick with England in taking part with her in presenting the joint note to the Sultan on the Armenian affair, their real object in doing this being not to actually secure any reform in Armenia, but simply to cause ill-will between England and Turkey by that means first, and then themselves make alliance with Turkey to the detriment of the British interests. Mr. Gladstone, though he has



now retired from public life, has again, owing to his extreme religious bias, made an attack on the Turkish Government; but if France and Russia cease co-operating with England, the speech of the old ex-prime minister of the latter country will do no harm to Turkey. The friction that has, however, been already produced between Turkey and England will be a source of much pain and heart-burning to the whole Muhammadan world.

5. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 1st September, in discussing the question raised by a Lahore newspaper, as to whether the Indian Musalmáns could raise a subscription from among themselves and remit it in aid of the wounded Turks in case a war broke out between England

JAM-I-JAMSHED.  
1st September 1895.

The British Government, Indian Musalmáns and Turks.

and Turkey over the Armenian question, observes that in the first place it is very unlikely that the British Government would wage war with Turkey, regardless of wounding the feelings of its sixty million Musalmán subjects in India. Should the British Government, however, enter into a war with Turkey, the Indian Musalmáns, who are devoted and loyal subjects of the British Crown, would be silent lookers-on of the affair. As regards remitting money in aid of the Turkish wounded, the writer does not think there could be any objection to the Indian Musalmáns doing it. The Turks are the co-religionists of the Indian Musalmáns, and the Sultán their Caliph and religious head. Such being the case, it would be but natural with the Indian Musalmáns to sympathize with their Turkish co-religionists in their distress, and so long as the former took no active part in the war against the British Government, their offer of mere pecuniary aid for the wounded ones among the Turks could not be regarded as treasonable. May God, however, not let things come to such a pass that the Indian Musalmáns may have the misfortune to see a war waging between England and Turkey!

6. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th September, publishes a communication from a Bhopál correspondent who states that Maulvi Muhammad Raza, the Naib Vazír, went home to celebrate his sons' marriages. During his absence from Bhopál "the promised pamphlet" made its appear-

CAWNPORE GAZETTE  
8th September 1895

Resignation of his appointment by Maulvi Muhammad Raza, Naib Vazír, Bhopál.

ance, which created a deep sensation in the State. Shaikh Zia-ul-Haq forwarded a long list of the contents of the pamphlet, to the Vazír, who was greatly affected by it, his prolonged illness threatening to end fatally. The Vazír had a talk with the Political Agent regarding the pamphlet who expressed his dissatisfaction (at the state of affairs). On Maulvi Muhammad Raza's return from home the Vazír told him that apparently he had gone home to get the pamphlet printed and not to perform any marriages. The Maulvi replied that respectable men were seldom guilty of such acts. Some angry words being exchanged between them, the Maulvi tendered his resignation then and there. All Bhopál views the untoward incident with deep sorrow, inasmuch as the Maulvi was a very able, experienced and conscientious officer and was not only a good Persian and Arabic scholar, but also possessed a sound knowledge of English. Indeed he was marked out to be the next Vazír. Under these circumstances it is no matter for surprise that he was an eyesore to the Vazír, who bided his time to remove him from his post.

7. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 8th September, contains a cartoon in which the Bhopál State is represented as an elephant, the Vazír as sitting on its neck as a driver, and a large number of Lucknow people (taken into the State service by the Vazír) as surrounding it on all sides.

COLONEL,  
8th September 1895.

Large employment of Lucknow people in the service of the Bhopál State.

8. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 5th September, complains that the Political Agent's rule in Bharatpur threatens to prove worse than that of the Mahárája. The Political Agent and the Diwán do what they like without

SAJJAN VINOD.  
5th September 1895.

Bharatpur affairs.

consulting the members of the State Council or other officers. New officers are appointed on high salaries which must prove a heavy drain on the treasury, Bharatpur being no big State. Colonel Fraser was really anxious to improve the condition of the State, but the measures adopted since his departure are calculated to accelerate its ruin.



## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
2nd September 1895.

9. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 2nd September, says that formerly Englishmen were very sympathetic and friendly to natives, who in return helped them in every possible way in establishing British rule in this country, even laying

down their lives when necessary. In times of difficulty the native soldiers gave rice to the European soldiers and themselves subsisted on mere rice water. But for the friendly aid rendered by natives during the mutiny of 1857 British rule would not have survived that catastrophe. It is to be regretted that now Europeans look down upon the people, treating them as mere slaves and having no sympathy with their aims and aspirations. If there were no improvement in the conduct of Europeans, natives would lose all respect and confidence in them. And evidently such a state of feeling between the rulers and the ruled must be injurious to both.

BHARAT JIWAN.  
9th September 1895.

10. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 9th September, complains, on the authority of the *Akhbār-i-Am* of Lahore, that European soldiers are accustomed to ill-treat native women on the road between the Umballa city and the cantonment. Outrages on native women by Europeans

Assaults on native women by European soldiers at Umballa.

are on the increase, and it is high time to adopt effectual measures to check them. Will the authorities view assaults on European women by native soldiers with the same indifference as they do those on native women by European soldiers?

PRAYAG SAMACHAR.  
5th September 1895.

11. The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 5th September, referring to the recent Muhammadan riots at Dhulia in Khandesh, observes that the Collector himself was attacked and even carried forcibly into the mosque by the rioters. The

Musalmāns and religious riots.

Bhil troops present on the occasion were obliged to fire, killing eight Musalmāns and wounding 20 others. The Collector escaped with difficulty from the mosque. The heads of the Musalmāns have been turned. Not content with laying violent hands on their Hindu neighbours, they have begun to commit assaults on the officers. The authorities themselves are greatly responsible for the high-handed proceedings of hard-hearted Musalmān rioters. Undue indulgence is shown to Musalmāns in every bureau, not even Government schools and colleges being excepted. Again, on occasions of religious quarrels they are always far more leniently dealt with than the Hindus. This policy of making fish of one and flesh of the other naturally tends to increase the arrogance and high-handedness of the Musalmāns, besides being injurious to the British rule in the long run. The partiality shown by Government to Muhammadans against Hindus can be explained on no other ground than on that of the existence of many independent Muhammadan kingdoms such as Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Morocco, Zanzibar, &c., to which the Indian Musalmāns could appeal for aid if necessary, while the Hindus could expect no aid from any quarter. Theebaw offered no opposition to the British army, but still he was imprisoned and his country annexed by the Government of India. On the other hand, though the Chitral relief expedition involved a large expenditure of money and the loss of many valuable lives, the Government has been able to do no harm to Umra Khan, who is quite safe under the *ægis* of Abdur Rahman Khan. The Musalmāns have good reason to reckon on the leniency of the authorities, which makes them so reckless and unruly. If a few examples were made of them, they would soon be brought to their senses and would think twice before they committed any disturbances in future.

DABDABA-I-SIKANDARI.  
2nd September 1895.

12. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rāmpur), of the 2nd September, publishes a communication in which the writer states that about two years ago a turret of the *Jama* Mosque built by the Emperor Aurangzeb, on the bank of the Ganges at Benares, was struck by lightning and broken in

The *Jama* Mosque at Benares.

several places. A few months ago some Hindus complained to the local authorities that the broken turret of the mosque in question was dangerous to passers-by below, and that it should therefore be dismantled. The authorities refused to interfere with the building on the ground of its being a religious house. The Hindus have not, however, given up the matter yet, being anxious to get the mosque dismantled



and finally demolished altogether. His Highness the Nizam cannot bestow his munificence on a better religious object than on the repairs required to the mosque in question.

13. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 9th September, referring to the assault committed by a Burmese convict on a jail official at Arrah in Behār, observes that the occurrence of assaults and riots in jails is chiefly due to the cir-

Jails in British India.

cumstance that convicts are generally treated by officials with undue severity. Government should always make thorough inquiries into all such cases and not depend on the one-sided reports of the jail superintendents alone. Comparing the management of jails in British India to that in Native States, the editor says that cleanliness and sanitary arrangements are not so much attended to in the latter as in the former, but that otherwise the convicts in Native States are much better off. They receive a full meal and their friends and relatives are allowed to see them more frequently than in British India. Smoking is not very strictly forbidden, and even opium is supplied to those who are accustomed to its use. In British India a certain fixed quantity of food is supplied to each and every convict without regard to his health and strength, which quantity is quite insufficient for young and robust men.

BHĀRAT JĪWAN.  
9th September 1895.

14. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 3rd September, in a long article, observes that there is hardly any section of the community in India which does not complain of the oppression of the police. The greatest complaint

The police.

made against the police is that they concoct false cases. The writer gives a long illustration of how the police cook up cases, implicating innocent persons, procuring false witnesses by persuasion or threat, and getting accused men duly convicted and punished. But the police cannot, in justice, be blamed for doing all this. The mode in which the quality and quantity of their work is judged is most reprehensible. The census return of a place is consulted, and the police officer in charge is bound to see that the number of offences committed within his jurisdiction do not fall short of a certain percentage of the population. Similarly the number of offences in which investigations are made should bear a fixed ratio to the number of offences reported. Again, the number of the cases in which property is recovered or convictions secured must be about 50 or 60 per cent. of the cases investigated. Any police officer who fails to satisfy these tests of good work is not only highly censured, but is also punished with degradation, &c. The police-men cannot, under the circumstances, help cooking up false cases; they are after all human beings, and cannot be so regardless of their self-interest as to abstain from the heinous practice. The writer, however, thinks that much of the malpractices of the police would be stopped if the District Superintendent of Police who receives daily statements of work done by every police officer under him, examined these statements carefully day by day and promptly punished any negligence, dishonesty, &c., he might be able to detect.

AKHBĀR-I-ĀLAM.  
3rd September 1895.

15. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 16th August, received on the 6th September, says that Government has under consideration the question of discontinuing the grant of pensions to daftris, chaprāsīs and other such officials whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 a month. But the

Proposal regarding the discontinuance of the grant of pensions to daftris and chaprāsīs in Government offices.

measure will lead to no large saving in the expenditure, while it will cause great hardship to the low-paid officials and their families. Their salaries being so small, they cannot be expected to lay by anything for their support in old age, and if they receive no pension they will have to starve.

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
16th August 1895.

16. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Sahāranpur), of the 31st August, received on the 7th September, sees no reason why Tahsildārs alone should receive no travelling allowance, while all other classes of officers and even clerks receive it, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A Tahsildār

Suggested grant of a suitable touring allowance to Tahsildārs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

is to spend 60 days on tour during the year, and even if he expends Rs. 2 per day the whole amount of his tour expenses during the 60 days will be Rs. 120 a year. It really presses hard on him to meet this extra expenditure, he annually

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
31st August 1895.



incurs in performing his official duty, from his own pocket. Perhaps the Tahsildár is given no touring allowance under the impression that he does not go any long distance from his headquarters. But if it is so, it is altogether a mistaken notion. There are villages in tahsils as far away from their headquarters as 20 kos, and it is hard to expect a Tahsildár to travel so far and then return to his tahsil the same day. The Government ought to consider the matter, and sanction a suitable touring allowance for Tahsildárs.

NAJM-UL-HIND.  
31st August 1895.

17. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saháranpur), of the 31st August, received on the 7th September, says that while a Tahsildár, when

Suggested increase in the emoluments of Naib Tahsildárs while officiating for Tahsildárs.

promoted to a Deputy Collectorship, receives an officiating allowance which is sufficient to meet the increased expenses he has to incur to keep up his exalted position, no similar increase is made in the pay of a Naib Tahsildár promoted to a Tahsildár. A Naib Tahsildár who draws Rs. 50 a month gets only about Rs. 32 more when he is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildár. This small sum of Rs. 32 cannot possibly suffice for the increased expenses of his new position, and he must either practise dishonesty or live meanly and thereby degrade his office. The emoluments of no officiating Tahsildár should therefore, the writer thinks, be less than Rs. 100 a month.

BUNDELKHAND  
PUNCH.  
1st September 1895.

18. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st September, referring to the circular addressed by the North-Western Provinces

Government circular regarding the introduction of Roman-Urdu, and the educational qualifications of clerks, in Government offices and courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

and Oudh Government to the Commissioners, &c., regarding the introduction of Romanized Urdu in Government offices and courts and the educational qualifications of clerks employed in them, observes that it sees no reason why special provision should be made in the circular for showing indulgence to Musalmáns in the matter of their employment. When rules are framed regulating the entertainment of men in Government posts they should be of general application, and no leniency ought to be shown to any particular section of the community. The new qualifications proposed in the circular ought not to affect the men already holding Government posts. For instance, a man who at present draws Rs. 25 a month should not be debarred from promotion because he has not passed the Entrance examination. As regards the introduction of the Roman character, the writer does not understand why the Hindi character, which is the character commonly used by the public of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, should not be used in the courts in these Provinces, seeing that Madras (Telugu) character is the character used in Madras Courts, Marathi in Bombay, Bengali in Bengal, &c. It would, therefore, be much better if Roman-Hindi were made the court language in the United Provinces instead of the proposed Roman-Urdu. There are a lot of words used in Urdu which will neither be properly written nor read in Roman character.

HINDUSTANI.  
4th September 1895.

19. "A resident of Mirzapur," writing to the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, states that a fresh cause of friction

Friction between Mr. Branson, District Magistrate, and municipal members, Mirzapur.

has arisen between Mr. Branson, the District Magistrate, and the municipal members, Mirzapur. The members contend that the period of Mr. Branson's chairmanship expired, under section 23 of the Municipal Act, on the 17th July last, or at the latest on the 29th idem, and that without a fresh election he could not lawfully carry on the work of the chairman. On the other hand, Mr. Branson holds that under clause 2, section 20 of Act XV of 1883, his chairmanship will last till August 1897. The Vice-Chairman and other educated members understand well that Mr. Branson is in the wrong, but they do not like to tell him so from fear of displeasing him again. The members also knowing that the Commissioner, if appealed to, will not interfere in the matter, have thought it best to keep quiet. But as they are fully convinced that Mr. Branson is no longer their lawful Chairman, some of them have ceased to attend the municipal meetings on that account. This is not certainly a local self-government worth the name. It is hoped that Government will send for all the papers on the subject and sift the matter thoroughly.



20. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 2nd September, publishes another communication from Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, LL.B., Vakīl of the Allahabad High Court, who, in continuation of his previous comments on the Saula murder case, says that the Sessions Judge, after hearing the address of the vakīl for the accused, declared that the statements of the prosecution witnesses, especially that of Narotam, the eye-witness, were not trustworthy. In fact, the evidence on record could not warrant the commitment of the accused to the Sessions. The Judge expressed his surprise how the Magistrate came to trust that evidence, but ordered an inquiry to be made against Rup Singh whom he suspected. It is a matter of deep regret, says the writer, that an able and experienced officer like Mr. Teyen allowed himself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of flatterers and back-biters and unjustly abused respectable people. It must, however, be said to his credit that, though he was prejudiced against the Joshis, he never allowed his judgment to be influenced in any case in which they were concerned. The writer does not like to make further comments on the case as Rup Singh is still awaiting his trial.

ALMORA AKHBĀR.  
2nd September 1895.

Saula murder case, Almora.

21. The same paper publishes a number of Hindi verses contributed by one Gauri Datta, who complains that the people (at Almora) are fleeced by shop-keepers, pleaders, Government officials and others. The officers have no fear of God and little or no sympathy with the people, and inflict severe punishments on offenders. Men who desire to say anything to the officers are not allowed to speak out by the court readers and are forcibly turned out by chaprāsīs. Court officials do not supply any information to litigants until their palms are greased. Litigants have to pay heavy court and process-service fees, but still they have to wait long for justice, cases being frequently postponed. All people were first required to surrender their arms and then subsequently some of them were granted licenses to keep arms. Now these licenses too are being cancelled. This is the way in which people are being rewarded for their loyalty during the Mutiny!

ALMORA AKHBĀR.  
2nd September 1895.

Treatment of people by officers at Almora.

22. "A justice-loving man of Jhānsi," writing to the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th September, states that as the municipal employés at Jhānsi have been freely extorting bribes from traders, shop-keepers, house-owners, &c., a general inquiry is now being made into their conduct, a report having been made against one of them. The account-books of traders, &c., are being examined, and great exposures are expected. But some people think that the Tahsildār, who has been entrusted with the inquiry, is endeavouring to screen his friend, the Octroi Superintendent, who is not likely to have remained uncontaminated with bribery, which seems to have been so very rife among the municipal employés in general. It were much better if the Municipal Secretary and the District Magistrate took the inquiry into their own hands. [The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st September, also devotes a long article to the inquiries which the Collector is busy making regarding the corruption of municipal employés at Jhānsi.]

NASIM-I-AGRA.  
7th September 1895.

Inquiry into the alleged prevalence of bribery among the municipal employés at Jhānsi.

23. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 31st August, says that there exists an impression among the Musalmāns at Moradabad that Pandit Kunwar Bahadur, Deputy Collector, has been practising severity on them ever since he has been posted there. Though the editor does not believe this, still he thinks that as the Pandit has long been at Moradabad, Government may deem it expedient to transfer him to some other district in order to remove the complaint of a community in that town.

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
31st August 1895.

Suggested transfer of Pandit Kunwar Bahadur, Deputy Collector, from Moradabad to some other district.

III.—LEGISLATION.

24. The *Nūr-ul-Anwār*, (Cawnpore), of the 7th September, referring to the Pilgrim Ships Bill, says that a general committee on behalf of all the Musalmāns of India should be formed and located, say, at Bombay, to carefully examine

NŪR-UL-ANWĀR.  
7th September 1895.

Pilgrim Ships Bill.



the provisions of the Bill. One of the first things which such a committee should do is to ask the Indian Government to supply it with a copy of the convention which the British Government entered into with the Sanitary Conference of Europe (held last year). Secondly, endeavours should be made by opening correspondence with the Porte through the Indian Government to get the miseries and discomforts which the pilgrims suffer in the steamers and in quarantine at Kamran removed. Thirdly, the Indian Government should be requested to select such a British officer to represent it at the next European sanitary conference, who is well acquainted with the circumstances attending the Indian Musalmáns from the time of their embarking at Bombay to the end of their journey, &c., in the Hedjaz country. It would be still better if some qualified Musalmán were also deputed with the officer to attend the conference, or failing him some competent European who might be able to convince that assembly that the outbreak of cholera in Europe had no connection whatever with the pilgrimage of Musalmáns to Mecca. If all this were successfully done there would perhaps no more remain any necessity for enacting the Bill in question. The writer is glad to notice that, in deference to the wishes of the Musalmáns, Government has been pleased to postpone the consideration of the Bill to next year. [The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 1st September, funnily remarks that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has perhaps introduced the Pilgrim Ships Bill into the Viceregal Legislative Council simply with a view to acquire a name and not to be left behind his colleagues in the race of manufacturing laws, otherwise according to his own showing there is no necessity for the proposed law, it not being a fact that cholera is imported to Europe through pilgrims at Jeddah.]

HINDUSTANI.  
4th September 1895.

25. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, giving a summary of the provisions of the Legal Touts Bill, does not understand why an invidious distinction should be made between district court pleaders on the one hand and vakíls

Legal Touts Bill.

or High Court pleaders and barristers on the other. If receiving business through daláls or touts is reprehensible and illegal, there is no reason to suppose that there will be no black sheep among the vakíls and barristers. It may be, perhaps, that because vakíls and barristers cannot hold their own against pleaders in district courts, the former have moved the Government to introduce the present Bill with a view to hamper the latter in their prosperous practice. The writer is not in favour of legal touting, for it sometimes causes much harm and loss to ignorant litigants. But until education filters down to the masses, no amount of legislation will remedy the evil, it being only the ignorant who give commission to daláls for obtaining them suitable legal aid. These daláls are however sometimes of much use to outsiders in such large towns as Allahabad and Lucknow. Hardly a day passes without some 10, 20 or even 50 villagers resorting to those towns for litigation purposes. Now most of these men, who have never been to a court or even seen an Englishman's face, would not know whom to consult or where to go if the daláls did not come to their help. It is true, no doubt, that sometimes daláls take an undue advantage of the ignorance of the people, but render them some service as well. So long as the masses are uneducated and the legal practitioners have no means to advertise themselves to them, this state of things must continue, though Government might pass not one but a thousand Acts to put an end to it. The only remedy that the writer can conceive of as practicable is to disallow daláls from entering court premises, and this the District Magistrate and Judges can do by their executive powers, the City Magistrate, Lucknow, having already done so. As the Bill at present stands, it is open to objection on other grounds as well. It gives District Judges and Commissioners vast powers over pleaders, &c., which will interfere with the latter's independence. Complaints of giving commission to daláls will be frequently filed against pleaders, in which the prosecution will not have to prove the charge at all, and the onus of disproving it will lie on themselves. The proposed law will be a curious piece of legislation indeed, under which a pleader will be liable to lose his diploma on the bare report of having accepted legal business through a person who is professionally a dalál, but no punishment will be accorded to the latter as well for his criminal profession. This will easily enable the daláls to ruin any pleader by making a false report against him. The pleader will also have to fear the ministerial officials of the District Judges and Magistrates a good deal. A clever



intelligent, ministerial official easily acquires influence over these officers, and he can secretly complain to them against any pleader he is displeased with, accusing him of taking work through daláls, and thereby ruining him. It is the legal profession alone that has hitherto been looked upon as an independent occupation to a certain extent; but the new Bill will make the pleaders slaves of the Judges, &c., whose least displeasure will deprive them of their means of livelihood. Touting may be an evil, but certainly not so great a one as might necessitate the adoption of such a measure by Government, which places the liberty of a large class of legal practitioners at the tender mercy of a few officers. The writer hopes that the pleaders and mukhtárs will jointly send a memorial protesting against the enactment of the Bill, and advises the High Court pleaders and barristers also to join in the memorial, for though they are exempted from the operation of the Bill at present there is no guarantee that it will not be extended to them in future.

#### IV.—RAILWAY.

26. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 9th September, is glad to learn that Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the late Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, considered some of the suggestions made by it with a view to promote the convenience and comfort of the third class railway

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
9th September 1895.

Grievances of third class railway passengers.

passengers to be moderate and reasonable, and drew the attention of the Government of India to them. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, however, does not fully approve of the reforms suggested. For instance, the provision of any kind of privies is, in its opinion, impossible. It says that if filth were allowed to fall on the railroad, the road would soon become very dirty; and that if a special carriage were provided for the purpose, it would become a perfect nuisance owing to the dirty habits of natives, making it almost impossible to travel in the train. In the former case the road could be maintained in a clean state by placing sweepers at suitable distances, but of course the measure would lead to an increase in the expenditure. There could, however, be no difficulty in providing a special carriage, the carriage being placed at the end of the train, the pots being replaced by clean ones at every third or fourth station, the carriage thoroughly washed at every large station and sprinkled over with some disinfectant liquid. One or two sweepers are already attached to each station; and as they have a very easy time of it, they could easily do the work above referred to. Sir Charles Crosthwaite suggested that the passenger trains might halt at certain stations longer than at present, increased facilities being provided there for the passengers to attend to the calls of nature. The suggestion is no doubt a good one and might be adopted, but it by no means removes the necessity for providing privies in each passenger train. The periods of halt at the junction-stations should be extended in order that passengers arriving there by one line might be able to resume their journey on the other without any great inconvenience. Sir Charles Crosthwaite thought that the complaint as to over-crowding of third class carriages was not without foundation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* attributes over-crowding to the alleged inadequacy of the Government grant, and makes the strange assertion that over-crowding in a railway carriage can lead to no sickness. Let the cause of over-crowding be what it may, the evil ought to be remedied by any means. According to sanitary principles over-crowding must lead to sickness, and if it prevailed in the first and second class carriages, the Lahore paper would be the first and foremost in urging its prevention. Again, it is true that special trains are run on occasions of large fairs, but this is done more with motives of gain than with any solicitude for the comfort of passengers, who are huddled together in carriages like sheep and goats to their great inconvenience. The want of suitable waiting-rooms or sheds at the railway stations is a source of great inconvenience to passengers, especially to respectable women accustomed to live behind the screen. The bulk of the railway revenues being contributed by the third class passengers, the railway authorities and the *Civil and Military Gazette* should not grudge the expenditure which these necessary reforms might involve. It would of course be very well if charitably disposed persons built saráis and dharmshálas at railway stations. Refreshments are not available at every station, and where they are, they are generally to be found of a very inferior kind, and are supplied at high prices by the licensed vendors, who have to pay heavy license fees to the railway



officers. Even the arrangements for the supply of drinking water are very unsatisfactory. During the short halt at the smaller stations one Bráhmañ and one Musalmán water-bearer cannot supply water to any large number of men. The Musalmán water-bearer thinks that he is paid to supply water only to the first and second class European passengers. At the smaller stations the same clerk grants tickets to the out-going passengers and collects tickets from the in-coming ones. There should be two clerks, one attending to the former and the other to the latter. At the large stations there should be several booking officers, or tickets should be sold in the public streets through agents. The appointment of female ticket-collectors is extremely necessary for the convenience of female passengers.

#### V.—POST OFFICE.

KUMAUN SAMACHAR  
PATRIKA.  
1st September 1895.

27. The *Kumaun Samáchar Patrika* (Almora), of the 1st September, complains that on the occasion of the Postmaster-General's late visit to Almora his attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory nature of the postal arrangements there, but that he does not appear to have taken the matter into consideration. Indeed since then things have gone from bad to worse.

Postal arrangements, Almora.

#### VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

NIZAM-UL-MULK.  
8th September 1895.

28. A correspondent of the *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 8th September, complains that the roads in the town of Saháranpur are in a most unsatisfactory condition. With every fall of rain, however light, the roads become impassable on account of excessive mud and mire. They are at present being repaired. But the gravel used on the roads is not well beaten, and the mud scraped out of the drains is thrown over them, which is readily washed away whenever it rains, leaving the partially beaten gravel open which causes many a horse and man to stumble. The civil line roads, which are under the supervision of the District Engineer, are nicely constructed. The conservancy arrangements of the town are equally unsatisfactory. There is hardly a ward, lane or street where heaps of festering rubbish are not lying. The lamps are put up at great distances, and these too burn only till 10 p. m. In some places the lamps are not lighted at all for weeks together. Great delays are made in granting permission to applicants for constructing houses, nobody receiving the building permission in less than four months. The District Magistrate ought to remedy the evils.

Local affairs, Saháranpur.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.  
7th September 1895.

29. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 7th September, complains of the present conservancy arrangements in the town of Bareilly. Rubbish is not readily removed from the bye-lanes; the muhalla Khawaja Qutb remains a regular dunghill at all hours of the day. Formerly the conservancy carts were taken through bye-lanes; they are now carried through the chief bazár to the great inconvenience of the general public. The District Magistrate should kindly attend to these things.

Local affairs, Bareilly.

JAM-I-JAMSHED.  
1st September 1895.

30. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 1st September, complaining that the conservancy of the town of Moradabad is very unsatisfactory, says that rubbish continues to fester behind the mosque in *Shaida Sarái* till 11 A.M., to the great inconvenience of the residents in that quarter. Kite-flying is at present carried on to excess in the town. A while ago a lad running after a kite cut off from the string tumbled into a pond and was drowned. Adulterated *ghi* is commonly sold in the bazár.

Local affairs, Moradabad.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
7th September 1895.

31. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 7th September, publishes a communication, in which the writer complains that there is much distress among the rural population in Shahábad, district Hardoi, owing to the high prices of food grains. It is also rumoured that three or four poor persons suffering from

Local affairs, Shahábad, district Hardoi.



hunger have sold their children to Musalmáns and Christian Missionaries at Shah-  
ábad in consideration of a few annas only. The meat sellers put up no screens at  
their shops, thereby exposing flesh to the public view.

32. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 5th September, complains that there is  
a great deal of sickness at Agra, and that what is  
worse is that the doctors in charge of the hospital are  
very careless in the performance of their duties.

SAJJAN VINOD.  
5th September 1895.

Sickness at Agra.

33. The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 5th September, complains that  
the Baluaghát road at Allahabad is in a most neglected  
condition, and takes the members of the Municipal  
Board to task for their indifference to such matters.

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR.  
5th September 1895.

ALLAHABAD : } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 14th Sept. 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Ver. Press of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.



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